The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6358. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Great Britain Said to be Discontented with the Treaty.

Withdrawal Spoken of if Indirect Claims are Admitted.

Formidable Aspect of the Case Presented by the United States.

The London Journals Much Excited About the Question.

How the Matter is Regarded in Washington.

No Information of Definite Action by Great Britain.

The London Press Excited—A Withdrawal by England Suggested—Increased Action of the Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Observer* today states that the British Government has sent a dispatch to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the *Alabama* claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question. The dispatch is couched in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to carry out all the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

The *Times* declared yesterday that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva arbitrators and to the American Government, if such action has not already been taken, that if the American case is reformed, arbitration may be happily concluded. The *Daily Telegraph* reports that negotiations to that end have been opened between England and America, and the British representations are now received in a friendly manner.

How the Matter is Looked Upon in Washington—No Information That is Regarded as Attaching.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The angry clamor in which the English Press are discussing the claims of the United States before the Geneva Conference naturally attracts much attention here. The case of the United States has been fully presented in England, and is therefore much better understood there than in this country. The circulation of the volume known as *The Case of the United States* has naturally been very limited in this country, and hence people are at a loss to understand why the English newspapers are getting into such a frenzy over it. This is explained on two grounds. In the first place, the British press has very thoroughly reviewed the case as presented by the Government, and they have found it to be such an appalling indictment that it must inevitably carry judgment against them in the case of at least six or seven out of the ten arbiters for whose operations direct damages are claimed. This result being so inevitable, it naturally begets a fear that the claims for indirect losses, such as the loss in the transfer of the merchant marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, and the prolongation of the war, may also receive favorable consideration at the hands of the Tribunal. In the second place, Parliament is about to reassemble, and there is a very natural desire to evoke from individuals in that body such an expression of sentiment as will possibly have a moral effect on the Tribunal. Further than this neither Parliament nor Press can go. The Tribunal cannot order the withdrawal of any claims that have been presented, no matter who may request it. They pass judicially upon them, and either allow or reject them, as the dispatch of today, which represents the London Times as declaring that the American case must be reformed before arbitration can be concluded, is nonsense. The Tribunal may rule out at the very outset the claims for indirect losses, but they can do no more under the case of the United States to be withdrawn for amendment, at the demand of Great Britain, than they can refuse to hear the case at all. The only thing Great Britain can do is to break up the Conference by withdrawing her representatives altogether. But it is almost absurd to suppose that the British Government would do anything of that character in any event, yet the dispatch from London, quoting the *Times*, is accepted here as meaning that it is in some sense. Great Britain having officially accepted the jurisdiction of the Conference, and having submitted her plea, it is a question, even if she should go to the extreme of withdrawal, whether the Conference could not still conclude the consideration of the case and give judgment according to the evidence. No alarm is felt here that anything serious will come of the bluster of the London newspapers.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—It is said on official circles that our Government has no information which warrants fears that the Geneva arbitration will fail of its object, notwithstanding the recent comments of the London Press concerning the American statement of the case before that tribunal.

And attention is called to the fact that in communicating the British High Commissioners, Queen Victoria pledged her royal word that whatever things should be transmitted, and concluded by her High Commissioners, should be agreed to, acknowledged and accepted by her in the fullest manner, and that she would never suffer either in whole or in part any person whomsoever to infringe the same or act contrary thereto, so far as lay in her power. The treaty, it is known, provides that should it appear that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as in the so-called *Alabama* depredations, and the arbitrators do not award to the United States a sum in gross, it is agreed that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain what claims are valid, and what amounts shall be paid by Great Britain on account of the liability arising from such failure as to such vessels, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators. It appears from the protocol that at the conference here, on the 6th of March, the American Commissioners claimed that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral, had become justly liable for the acts of the cruisers and of their tenders; that the claims for the loss and destruction of private property which had thus far been presented, amounted to about $14,000,000, without interest, which amount was liable to be greatly increased by claims which had not then been presented; that the cost to which the Government had been put in the pursuit of the cruisers could be easily ascertained by certificate of the Government accounting officers; that in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice however to the right of indemnification on this account in the event of no such settlement being made.

What the Treaty Says.

The following are the portions of the treaty which relate to points in dispute:

Whereas, Differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "*Alabama* claims;" and

Whereas, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and the depredations committed by those vessels;

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the "*Alabama* claims," shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, * * * who shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine, and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the respective Governments.

THE JAPANESE IN UTAH.

Arrival at Salt Lake City—Discussion with the Christian Missionaries—Interview with Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 4.—Minister De Long, with the Japanese Embassy, arrived here this morning, having been escorted from Ogden by a delegation of the city authorities, headed by Mayor WELLS. They came by special train through, and took quarters at the Townsend House, which has been thronged ever since by the friends of the Minister and the public. Much disappointment is expressed by Mr. De Long in finding it impossible to proceed East. He says the snow blockade will involve the loss of millions of dollars to the trans-continental routes, by diverting through the ports of the Pacific coast the commerce of the Japanese and ocean routes. The Japanese themselves are discontented by the delay, as they and Minister De Long started from Yokohama with the understanding that the road was open. Brigham YOUNG sent an invitation to the Embassy to call on him, but it is understood that Yokohama etiquette requires the Emperor to call on the Governor of a Territory. Brigham declined to go to be entertained. C. WOOLSEY BROOKS, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, accompanies the party. A number of personal friends of Mr. De Long, principally Californians and Nevadeans, are arranging for a testimonial dinner.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Railroad Blockades in New-England—Shipping in Boston—A Wreck on the Ocean.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4.—A heavy northeast snow-storm accompanied by high winds, began here yesterday morning, and continued till noon today: about ten inches of snow fell. Railroads are blockaded, and the train on the northern road, due here at 5 o'clock this A. M., is at White River Junction, and cannot get through till tomorrow.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 4.—The snow storm set in here yesterday morning, and continued all day. It was accompanied by a heavy gale, which was blowing a gale, and the snow drifted badly. The night express-train from Boston, with two engines and a plow, reached here at 2 o'clock; three hours late. The storm still continues.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Four to six inches of snow fell here last night; but the weather has been somewhat milder since noon. The shipping is quiet. Railroad travel into the city has suffered but little detention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—The schooner Argument, with granite for Williamsburg, was wrecked on Easton's Rock, Long Island, in the terrible northeast gale of Saturday night. Wm. HART, the mate, of Westerly, R. I., was drowned, and the Captain and Steward nearly perished before they could be taken off. The vessel will probably be saved. The schooner was valued at $20,000, and was mostly owned by E. H. PALMER, of Stonington.

AUSTRALIA.

The Jean Gabin Land—Discoveries of Gold—Sale of Steamers—Miscellaneous Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The steamship *Moses Taylor* arrived yesterday from Honolulu, whence she connected with the Australian steamer *Nevada*, and received the passengers and mails. The *Nevada* left Sydney, N. S. W., on the 3d, bringing a considerable quantity of wool for the Boston dealers, and passengers for the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

A colonist named Jean Gabin left Sydney for Australia and was successfully landed. The Australian Government purposed to charter a steamer to convey dispatches between Fort Darwin and Queenstown until the overland line could be completed. Twenty seamen from American men-of-war at Manila attempted to desert, but the Government himself reformatory at Sydney. The ship's officers arrived and captured the prisoners. An expedition to explore New-Guinea was to leave early in January. The Kim Sheong Company, of Victoria, had been organized to colonize the Northern Territory. Capt. DOUTY had been put in the pursuit of the cruisers could be easily ascertained by certificate of the Government accounting officers; that in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice however to the right of indemnification on this account in the event of no such settlement being made.

What the Treaty Says.

The following are the portions of the treaty which relate to points in dispute:

Whereas, Differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "*Alabama* claims;" and

Whereas, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and the depredations committed by those vessels;

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the "*Alabama* claims," shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, * * * who shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine, and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the respective Governments.

THE JAPANESE IN UTAH.

Arrival at Salt Lake City—Discussion with the Christian Missionaries—Interview with Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 4.—Minister De Long, with the Japanese Embassy, arrived here this morning, having been escorted from Ogden by a delegation of the city authorities, headed by Mayor WELLS. They came by special train through, and took quarters at the Townsend House, which has been thronged ever since by the friends of the Minister and the public. Much disappointment is expressed by Mr. De Long in finding it impossible to proceed East. He says the snow blockade will involve the loss of millions of dollars to the trans-continental routes, by diverting through the ports of the Pacific coast the commerce of the Japanese and ocean routes. The Japanese themselves are discontented by the delay, as they and Minister De Long started from Yokohama with the understanding that the road was open. Brigham YOUNG sent an invitation to the Embassy to call on him, but it is understood that Yokohama etiquette requires the Emperor to call on the Governor of a Territory. Brigham declined to go to be entertained. C. WOOLSEY BROOKS, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, accompanies the party. A number of personal friends of Mr. De Long, principally Californians and Nevadeans, are arranging for a testimonial dinner.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Railroad Blockades in New-England—Shipping in Boston—A Wreck on the Ocean.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4.—A heavy northeast snow-storm accompanied by high winds, began here yesterday morning, and continued till noon today: about ten inches of snow fell. Railroads are blockaded, and the train on the northern road, due here at 5 o'clock this A. M., is at White River Junction, and cannot get through till to-mor

THE COST OF LIVING.

An Interesting Discussion in Progress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I felt sure that the monthly wage table in your issue of to-day, showing the cost of living in this City, would be of interest to many readers, and I have taken the trouble to obtain the same information from a number of other cities. The following table gives the cost of living in a number of cities, and I have also added the average wages paid in each city. The cost of living is based upon the prices for the month of January, 1879, and the wages upon the average wages paid in the month of December, 1878. The cost of living in the City of New-York is based upon the prices given in the table published in your issue of to-day, and the wages upon the average wages paid in the City during the month of December, 1878, as shown by the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The cost of living in the other cities is based upon the prices given in the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, and the wages upon the average wages paid in the month of December, 1878, as shown by the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The cost of living in the City of New-York is based upon the prices given in the table published in your issue of to-day, and the wages upon the average wages paid in the City during the month of December, 1878, as shown by the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The cost of living in the other cities is based upon the prices given in the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, and the wages upon the average wages paid in the month of December, 1878, as shown by the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

	Cost of living.	Wages.
New-York City	100	100
Boston	98	95
Philadelphia	92	90
Baltimore	90	85
Chicago	95	92
St. Louis	88	80
San Francisco	105	110
Cincinnati	91	88
Milwaukee	93	90
Detroit	94	91
Cleveland	92	89
Buffalo	96	93
Rochester	97	94
Syracuse	98	95
Albany	99	96
Troy	100	97
Utica	101	98
Schenectady	102	99
Poughkeepsie	103	100
Newburgh	104	101
Kingston	105	102
Hudson	106	103
Albany	107	104
Troy	108	105
Utica	109	106
Schenectady	110	107
Poughkeepsie	111	108
Newburgh	112	109
Kingston	113	110
Hudson	114	111

I have been unable to obtain the cost of living in the City of New-York for the month of January, 1879, but I have taken the cost of living in the month of December, 1878, as shown by the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The cost of living in the City of New-York is based upon the prices given in the table published in your issue of to-day, and the wages upon the average wages paid in the City during the month of December, 1878, as shown by the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The cost of living in the other cities is based upon the prices given in the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, and the wages upon the average wages paid in the month of December, 1878, as shown by the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
27—Brown vs. Jarvis et al.
Nos.
City of N.Y.
Hyde et al. vs. Cen. R. R. Co.
Lynch vs. Bacon.
Ship Co. vs. Cen. Pac. R. R. Co.
Wing vs. Angell et al.
Van Rise vs. Oliver.
Hurlbut vs. Mayor, &c.
Ch. Sheriff.
Sheriff vs. Cornell.
Sheriff vs. Dickson.
Hunt vs. The Mayor and City of N. Y.
Dickson.
Hunt vs. The Mayor and City of N. Y.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
Nos.
Byrne vs. Budd et al.
Strong et al. vs. Repetti.
Mase vs. O'Brien.
Imp. Co.
Chester vs. Mayor, &c.
Ship Co. vs. Cen. Pac. R. R. Co.
Hoffman vs. Wise.
Alexander et al. vs. Jewett.
Emerson vs. Dunn.
Rubner vs. Kirby.
Schwartz vs. Mayor, &c.
Shepherd vs. Cammeyer.
Gilfeth vs. Union Co.
Greatsinger vs. Rogers.
Millard vs. Scott.
Marine R. C.
Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida Ry. Navigation Co.
International Ins. Co. vs. Adm. Nav. Marine R. C.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
Nos.
Ettinger vs. The Home Fire Ins. Co.
Lovell vs. Randall et al.
Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Miller, ex. G. D. G. S. vs. Company.
Ettinger vs. N. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
Mitchell et al. vs. Union Co.
Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
Dyer vs. Beach.
Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Westlake vs. Rosenfeld.
Ettinger vs. Eclectic Ins. Co.
McGuire vs. Sinclair.
Ettinger vs. Hudson River Ins. Co.
Hope vs. Smith.
Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.
Ross vs. Collins.
Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
Brown vs. Wells.
Fisher vs. Levy et al.

Cause of Tenancy Given, 1872.

Nos.
Nos.
Seymour vs. O'Brien.
Chamberlain vs. Fred Co.
Dwyer vs. Smith.
Hall vs. Sackett.
Hoffman vs. Cornell.
Hall vs. Sackett.
Wallace vs. Schaeffer.
Clement vs. Wood.
Taylor vs. Perrin.
Tallman vs. Smith.
Barker vs. Bowen.
Mercantile Ins. Co. vs. Hall.
De Long vs. O'Brien.
Northrup vs. Kinkel.
Upton vs. Lynch.
Malory vs. Ward, H. R. R. Co.
Burbacher vs. Met. Fire Department.
Fire Department vs. Hall.
Farr vs. Keller.
Mackey vs. Schoen.
Allen vs. Blaney.
Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly.
Ellington vs. Wey.
Bailey vs. Co.
Lynch vs. Bacon.
Ship Co. vs. Cen. Pac. R. R. Co.
Van Rise vs. Oliver.
Hurlbut vs. Mayor, &c.
Ch. Sheriff.
Sheriff vs. Cornell.
Sheriff vs. Dickson.
Hunt vs. The Mayor and City of N. Y.
Dickson.
Hunt vs. The Mayor and City of N. Y.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
Nos.
Queen vs. Second av. R. R. Co.
Brinckerhoff vs. Lansing.
Rockwell vs. Cahn et al.
Smith vs. Whitaker.
Same vs. Same.
Anderson vs. Dunn.
Coleman vs. Livingston et al.
Alexander et al. vs. Jewett.
Kuhner vs. Kirby.
Schwartz vs. Mayor, &c.
Shepherd vs. Cammeyer.
Donald.
Gilfeth vs. Union Co.
Greatsinger vs. Rogers.
Millard vs. Scott.
Marine R. C.
Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida Ry. Navigation Co.
International Ins. Co. vs. Adm. Nav. Marine R. C.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
Nos.
Ettinger vs. The Home Fire Ins. Co.
Lovell vs. Randall et al.
Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Miller, ex. G. D. G. S. vs. Company.
Ettinger vs. N. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
Mitchell et al. vs. Union Co.
Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
Dyer vs. Beach.
Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Westlake vs. Rosenfeld.
Ettinger vs. Eclectic Ins. Co.
McGuire vs. Sinclair.
Ettinger vs. Hudson River Ins. Co.
Hope vs. Smith.
Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.
Ross vs. Collins.
Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
Brown vs. Wells.
Fisher vs. Levy et al.

Cause of Tenancy Given, 1872.

Nos.
Nos.
Seymour vs. O'Brien.
Chamberlain vs. Fred Co.
Dwyer vs. Smith.
Hall vs. Sackett.
Hoffman vs. Cornell.
Hall vs. Sackett.
Wallace vs. Schaeffer.
Clement vs. Wood.
Taylor vs. Perrin.
Tallman vs. Smith.
Barker vs. Bowen.
Mercantile Ins. Co. vs. Hall.
De Long vs. O'Brien.
Northrup vs. Kinkel.
Upton vs. Lynch.
Malory vs. Ward, H. R. R. Co.
Burbacher vs. Met. Fire Department.
Farr vs. Keller.
Mackey vs. Schoen.
Allen vs. Blaney.
Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly.
Ellington vs. Wey.
Bailey vs. Co.
Carroll vs. Potter.
Pribourg vs. Ohl.
Dryfoos vs. Ohl.
The New York Lith. Co. vs. Engraving and Printing Co.
Engraving Co. vs. Lithographing Co.
Haskell vs. Weller et al.
Wright et al. vs. Same.

Part IV.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
Nos.
Hoyt vs. Hyatt.
Schaller vs. Mayor, &c.
Mayor vs. The Cable Co.
The Lake Superior Co. vs. Stewart et al.
Carroll vs. Potter.
Pribourg vs. Ohl.
Dryfoos vs. Ohl.
The New York Lith. Co. vs. Engraving and Printing Co.
Engraving Co. vs. Lithographing Co.
Haskell vs. Weller et al.
Wright et al. vs. Same.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange this day.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 Erie 2d mort. bonds ... 84½ — 10 Del. & Hud. Canal Co. ... 112
Jan. & July ... 84½ — 200 Quicksilver ... 21½
$2,000 do. ... 84½ — 100 do. ... 21½
April & Oct. ... 84 — 100 do. ... 21½
$1,000 do. ... 84 — 100 do. ... 21½
$1,000 do. ... 84 — 100 Quicksilver Pf. ... 51½
$1,000 do. ... 84 — 100 do. ... 51½
$1,000 do. ... 84 — 100 do. ... 51½
$1,000 do. ... 84 — 100 do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1878.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.—Italian Opera.—Matinee To-day.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOSH GAGE.—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Miss Lucy Rushton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE.—Conclusion by Comedy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Miss Kate Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ARMENIE.—Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MCVICKER.—Mr. J. S. McVicker and Miss Caldwell.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCES.

STADT THEATER.—IVANHOE. (German Opera.)—Miss Pauline Canissa.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES and CONCERTINA-ACROBATIC and DANCING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.—MR. VARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past THE TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democratic ring has received wide and universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the editors should be truly representative, and while unsparing fearlessly exposing wrong in existing, it has labored to produce it more and more worthy of the great history, and of the noble purposes which the public regard in it. With each of these and all other progressive aims of interest to party, and guide to an all public questions, THE TIMES will continue to keep pace with the times, and from political bias, to serve the whole body of the public, as a family newspaper, free from sectarian censure. It contains a perfect report of all current events, and tries to be the truth on all subjects and about all men. The speedy transmission of intelligence, and the economy, aside to its power and independence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republicanism, politically, and advocate with unswerving fidelity every measure which tends to further the welfare of the people.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday issue.....$10
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday issue.....8
The DAILY TIMES, per month.....1
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....4
The WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, one copy, one year.....3
To any person sending us ten names for a club, a copy to getter-up of club.....
The WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one copy, one year.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The DAILY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....
The DAILY TIMES, per month.....
The REPORTER EDITION, per month, postage prepaid.....
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES the past 10 days, each.....

Subscribers desiring to change the direction of their papers will please state in their communications the name of the post-office to which they have been sent, as well as that to which they desire them changed.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order, Draft on New-York or Post-office Money Order if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We receive no notice of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot insert, and cannot engage to return rejected communications. Copies are to be retained of preserved manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 56 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

There are still several promising jobs which the friends and supporters of the Ring hope to be able to carry out. One of these is the proposed extension of Lafayette-place "from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street," the estimates and assessments for which are now advertised as completed. The Commissioners for carrying out this work are WALTER HOOPER, of the Bowling-green Savings Bank; CHARLES RAINAR, Judge MCMAHON's referee, and Mr. WILLIAM STUART. We hope the inhabitants of the district to be "benefited" feel confidence in this worthy Board. We should advise them, at any rate, to begin to look after their interests, as it will be too late to cry out by and by.

One the President of a Bank which has failed is by no means escape all responsibility for the frauds, by pleading that he did not know what was going on? This is the only defense that Mayor GARVEY could make. Even this is broken down by the authoritative statement that in July, 1877, Messrs. named Mr. JOHN FOX that the affairs of the Bowling-green Savings Bank were "in a most flourishing state," and that Mr. (Mayor) had "$70,000 of the funds of the bank lying idle for want of a good investment." It appears, moreover, that the Illustrious "HANK" and his co-directors allowed their personal friends to "borrow" $94,100 and that $60,000 in addition was lent to JOHN HALL, JOHN E. HALL, A. L. HALL and others, concerning whom the Investigating Committee "emphatically declare that these are purely fictitious names, and they unhesitatingly affirm that these fictitious loans were part of the transactions of the President." Can any man hope to explain away such transactions as these? HANK HARRY claims great credit for recovering the money of safe-poor depositors "out of his own pocket?" Will he explain how the money went into his pocket in the first instance?

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* returns to the question of the impunity from punishment enjoyed by the City thieves, and says the following propositions seem to have been proved:

"There is no punishment for thieves and embezzlers in the City of New-York. Private property in New-York City is at the mercy of public officials. New-York City, as a general thing, is under the dominion of knaves and thieves. No matter how committed these will inevitably, if provided the corrupter is rich enough to attend at Albany for the interest in New-York is played out. The cheapest thing in New-York is an able legal adviser."

It is too soon to say that these propositions are proved, but if "the best legal advice" is to be accepted as indicating the turn affairs are likely to take, our contemporary may be right after all. It is held by some eminent

Mr. Longfellow has just received an order of knighthood of the Crown of Italy.

Some years ago, in 1850 or the early part of 1851, a man applied for a free permit for a box containing a corpse. The Deputy asked some questions about the case, and offered a blank permit signing that purport, but as the man looked up inquiringly in his face, he, upon reflection, added: "Stop, stop, I will write it myself." Then he wrote and filled out the blank, and the man went away. Some days afterward, the Deputy, on looking over the permits issued, found that the one he had filled out was missing. He made search for it, but could not find it. Some months afterward, the man who had received the permit called at the office and asked for another. "I have lost the one you gave me," he said. "Lost it?" said the Deputy, looking up with a start. "Why, I filled out that permit myself." "It seems a very simple matter to you," answered the man, "to give a free permit for a corpse; but we have to pay a dollar for every permit. Coffins are favorite resorts of smugglers. Only a little while ago I came across it, and one without paying duty. It was presented by an undertaker; a Dutch name down on the wharf; the proceedings were very solemn; appearances favored a real funeral, as if a person might be expected. The coffin was carried slowly down the gang-way by four boatmen, and would you believe it, when they set it down one man let his corner slip, and the coffin lid began to strike. It struck twelve all round; and not content with that, it went on and struck six times more; eighteen, in fact, in a minute. The inspectors opened the coffin and found, either a Dutch clock or a corpse with a clock in its belly. I don't remember which. But here's your free permit, Sir." And he checked the paper with a sober face.

This story, told from mouth to mouth, has become the well-known feat of the *Tribune's* brave inspector. The evidence before the Committee has been "unmistakably damning" for a good part of the time that has been expended in the investigation, and now it is becoming ridiculous. What with the *Tribune's* inspectors who see doubts, and "who cannot be believed," and its brave inspectors that believe in corpses with Dutch clocks in their bellies, we shall expect to see the investigation break up in a roar of laughter, of which the distinguished and disinterested advocate of the great one-term principle shall be the hero—we would not presume to say the butt.

Berlin.

About 1240, Berlin first acquired the dignity of a burg, when it was fortified by one ASCANIER MARKGRAF, and peopled with Dutch, whose influence on the tongue of the nation is traceable to this day. Probably it was by reason of its central situation that it gradually grew in population, and some three hundred years later became the capital city of the Markgraves, or Counts, of Brandenburg, that province of which it is still the chief town, and which formed the basis of the Prussian Monarchy.

In 1671, FREDERICK, the Second Elector of Brandenburg, built a palace on the ground now occupied by the stately but gloomy Schloss, and made it his chief residence; but Berlin did not become a city of first-rate importance until FREDERICK WILLIAM I. of Prussia made it so. TOLAND, in his *Courts of Prussia and Hanover*, a rare and curious volume, written in 1705, says: "This city is indifferently spacious, but extremely fine. The streets are very large and noble, much better paved than is usual in Germany, and planted in most parts of the town with rows of trees. The new houses are mostly built after the best taste of architecture, being generally beautified on the outside and not always ill-furnished within; the few old houses that remain being in respect of the others as ragged and deformed dwarfs compared with gentile and proper men."

He then proceeds to descant on "a stately amphitheatre for the fighting and baiting of bears, lions, bulls, urochsen, which are the wit of the ancients," and describes the King's new stables as so magnificent that they are often taken for some great Minister's palace.

Many more eulogies follow of the King, his architectural skill, and his administration. TOLAND specially refers to the house-building example which the King had set, as becoming at that time very extensively followed, and evidently, at this epoch, arose the foundations of the central part of Berlin, which we look upon today. At this date, however, the city must have been very small, for in 1700 it only included twenty-nine thousand inhabitants, and until recent times its growth has been inexplicably slow. In 1800 there were only two hundred thousand, but soon after that date the increase became much more rapid, and in 1861 the population had reached nearly five hundred and fifty thousand, while since that date the growth of the city has been so extraordinarily large that the people now number considerably over seven hundred thousand. Berlin has at length attained the rank of a foremost capital, worthy of being the metropolis of a great Empire, and has lost that air of provincialism which so long clung to her. Every advantage, however, has its drawbacks, and the progress of Berlin is by no means unalloyed by them. The extreme of prosperity is notoriously trying to the morals, and by all accounts Berlin, formerly the most sober and sedate of cities, is succumbing to the influences of the hour, and becoming an accomplished rival to the vilest haunts of iniquity in European cities—capital. Worse, in fact than young Prussians have now by all accounts not the slightest scruple in going further afield when they desire to drink the cup of pleasure to unmentionable dregs, and of late the doings of the Continental have been such as to give rise to several comments on the part of the graver portion of the Prussian Press and community.

No doubt this may be regarded as an exceptional epoch in Berlin, when "*dulce est desipere in loco*" is the accepted cry. But by all accounts the whole atmosphere of society has changed. The quiet tenor of family life, simple habits, conventional decorum, have given place to rapid living and extravagance. There is a craze for speculation, especially for joint stock companies, and a feverish excitement for sudden wealth, that is stated that at

The Proposed Steel Mint.

We hope the legislative investigation into Mr. MILLER'S dark-lantern transactions will not be made a means of delaying the annual report of the Insurance Department upon the business of last year. There is no good reason why some information should not issue from that Department in time to be of use this year. While it is evident enough that a complete report of all the details connected with insurance in our State cannot be prepared at very short notice, and that the portion referring to life insurance must involve some intricate calculations, it is none the less evident that all which the people really need to know about the companies could be made public before the 1st of April. Last year the Department reports, brief as they were, did not reach the public until September or October, nine or ten months from the date to which the companies had made up their statements. Six months had been abundant opportunity for unsound companies to recover, and solvent ones to fail. And, oddly enough, if the publication of the official report had only been delayed a few weeks longer, some forty or more of the companies which it showed to be the strongest in the country, would have read the falsehood by the light of that ruinous Chicago fire.

That it is practicable, to meet the necessities of the public by earlier reports is proved conclusively by the circumstance that no surprising persons outside of the Department appear to have no difficulty in finding out how the companies stand. As early as in the first week of February, all the figures of the fire insurance companies are usually given to the public, by at least one publishing house in this City, and the same useful thing is done in March, with respect to the life insurance returns. Besides this, we could name an insurance paper whose solvency last year, contained a thorough review of the situation, based on the sworn returns before the superintendent of the Legislature. And this review, we may add, was not only readily superior to any report which Mr. MILLER has shown himself capable of writing, but its publication was made five or six months before the Department report was made public.

It is obvious, therefore, that at least a preliminary report could be prepared and printed for the information and protection of the public. It is time to make the abandonment of the companies practically useful. And we would suggest that the Legislature, by bill or resolution, make it imperative upon the Superintendent, be he Mr. MILLER or any other incumbent of the office, to present a statement, or partial report, upon the return in his possession, in time to permit of intelligent opinion, and action, if need be, on the part of legislators. Even if the members of the Legislature care too little about insurance affairs to take any interest in an early report, we can assure them that their constituents are not so indifferent. The anomaly of departmental reports, upon financial institutions of precarious existence or solvency, being delayed in publication until they have become spectral only as the consequent of previous unrecorded values, has fastened itself long enough. We move therefore that the matter be referred to the Committee on the proper question.

A Scandal and Police Management.

To show the manner in which the Police Commissioners squander the money drawn for the support of the force under their care, it will be only necessary to cite two cases. Mr. CHARLES G. GRANT was the person the Tribune depended upon to demonstrate the testimony of its editor before the Custom-house Investigating Committee. GRANT was appointed several months ago by the Board of Police Commissioners to the novel position of janitor in the Fifth Precinct Station-house. The law allows only two doormen to a Police station, so GRANT was made janitor, a position not previously heard of in the Department. GRANT has never performed a day's work at the Station-house since his appointment, and it would puzzle him to find anything to do there, even were he so inclined. He, however, found time to attend the Syracuse Convention, and has been quite prominent at primaries all the time drawing his salary regularly. Another instance is found in the case of Police Surgeon ANDREWS, who is also the family physician of the President of the Board. His salary as Surgeon was $6,000 per annum, and he was recently "retired" on a pension of $500 a year. This proceeding was never heard of under the old Board, and there does not appear to be any warrant for it under the law. Thus is the public money squandered, and the power of the Commissioners prostituted for political purposes.

MINOR TOPICS.

A BILL was recently brought before the Legislature, which contemplates making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for persons to engage in what is popularly known as the "game-candy trade." This business, we have good reason to know, has been undertaken by a gang of sharpers, who have adopted every conceivable device in order to prey upon the public, without incurring the risk of atrocious swindling. Some of the gift-jewelry men, who were driven to the wall by poor JOHNSON, have found in the "gift candy" a tolerable cover to conceal their villainous purposes. We are sorry to see that a few of the respectable dealers have thought it necessary to introduce the "prize system" into their stores; but as they have been left only it under a false impression, no doubt they would be glad enough to have a law passed abolishing it altogether. The author of the measure referred to, in consequence of an irregularity, the result of inexperience, furnished an opportunity to the jokers for a little fun at his expense; but it is to be hoped that this trifling circumstance may not deter him from taking further action in the matter.

It has been repeatedly charged, and freely denied, that the Democratic party of this city had created a deficiency of over six millions of dollars. The facts are now presented in a way to be fairly met, by a bill which Mr. ALVORD has drawn up, reciting from items of deficiency in the canal accounts, and sundry general items, amounting in all to $6,461,126, and appropriating an amount sufficient to pay them. Of course, if these deficiencies do not exist, the Democrats in the Legislature can easily defeat the bill. If they do exist, it is said that they shall be separately provided for, and not included in the appropriations for this year, to be made by this Legislature.

A writer in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* has taken the trouble to collate a half-dozen instances of the comical shown in widely-circulated French papers. The *Gaulois*, for instance, gives some interesting information concerning the habits of our Judiciary: "In Winter, it is an every-day matter to see the Judge and the jurors remove their coats to keep them to dry by the heater of the Court-room. Some go so far as to pass their noonday in public and are opposite once being locked up by the over-fastidious keeper the Judge replied sternly, 'I tell the accused to go and to the keeper, he says to prisoner, 'you will send for your dinner,' and the Judge immediately declared his little supposition of the company of the jury surrounded with the Court, without quitting the room of deliberation, ordered the meal to be served. Yesterday, before the Tombs Court in New-York, the political society called 'Tammany' has been dispersed by the Police, and its principal officers arrested."

In an article in our news columns yesterday on the "Great Forgeries," the name of Mr. GEORGE RAPHAEL was improperly introduced, and several statements made concerning him, all of which we are informed are unfounded. We are assured that Mr. RAPHAEL has nothing whatever to do with GRANT, and that the other assertions made with regard to him are false.

Superstition of the worst type is still cherished among a portion of our colored population, and is by no means confined to those lately released from slavery. A frightful event that has just taken place in Arkansas illustrates the power which a belief as old and as childish as that in witchcraft may still exert, and suggests an argument of some weight in favor of compulsory education. It appears that a party of Little Rock armed Professor CAMPBELL, a colored school teacher, and killed another man at the same time named VANDEVER, for, as the murderer alleges, bewitching him. Professor VANDEVER was a member of "Old-man," in full power; that he is poisoned his child so that it was always sick; that he had "charmed" many persons of both sexes who had the misfortune to offend him; and that he had another for trying to prove accounts which were continually various women. "I don't feel sorry for shooting him," added FRANCIS, frankly, "for I don't think him anything found any longer, and my margin to have killed him long ago." On this declaration the court retired quietly up to witness the rest of the evening, and blew his brains out with a Colt's revolver.

A banquet extraordinary was lately given at the English town of Deptford. It consisted of a supper, eligibility for admission to which depended upon the candidates being convicted felons. Tickets were only issued on proof being furnished of the guest having attained this distinction, and fifty applicants were refused on the ground of the evidence in their favor being incomplete. What odds to the singularity as well as the appropriateness of this entertaining the company, is the fact that the host was one Mr. RAD WRIGHT, "the well-known convict barber." One hundred and fifty prisoners' cells sat down at table together, and the occasion was marked by much hilarity. Mr. WRIGHT addressed the assemblage "in his own peculiar manner," and the proceedings of a highly pleasant entertainment.

A wealthy Berliner thinks he hardly the loving which God would confer to the Emperor WILLIAM of Prussia. Yet some industrious delver in the past brings forward evidence that, in his youth, the most beneficent of sovereigns was not averse, like Mr. Silas Wegg, to "dropping into poetry." The *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* quotes a piece entitled "Den Oberschlesia," purporting to have been written in 1809 by Prince WILHELM, then a comparatively unimportant personage, with little prospect of coming to the throne, and with plenty of leisure for verbal exercise. The verses are no better than royal verses usually are, and are chiefly curious as containing something like a prophecy of the late events which have restored Alsace and Lorraine to the German Empire. To his keenness across the river, the princely poet announces that the German sword is soon to free them from a foreign yoke. But if purchasable chivalry be so debased by servitude as to decline this glorious redemption, they shall be forced back into the fold. Which is very much like what has happened.

On the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, a few days ago, most of the passengers upon the train which arrived at Birmingham about noon, had a good opportunity of inspecting the country. It seems that the servants of the line, one and all, had been so long without the means of procuring clothing for themselves, or food for their families, that they were obliged to abandon the train in order to look for employment elsewhere. Several months ago the road was seized by the Governor of Alabama for non-payment of bonds passed the since which time it has been managed in such a way as to give universal dissatisfaction. The *State Journal* is authority for the information that the workpeople had been left destitute for a number of weeks. If we may judge from the experience of gentlemen who have lately traveled through the South, the other roads are not in a much better condition than the Alabama and Chattanooga.

The notabilities of Paris are dropping off fast. Recent excitements and privations have doubtless shortened many a life there, and the mortality of the year will be very heavy. HENRY a post arrives which does not bring news of the death of some Parisian celebrity about whom, whatever great author or famous tailor, or distinguished pastry cook, there are hosts of gladdening reminiscences. The last to go has been FOURNIER, the oldest Beaune-seller in France. He was one hundred and three years old. He was known as "Le Roule d'Or." The man was a cook under Louis XV., messenger at the Ministry of Finance under Louis XVI., soldier under the Revolution and under BONAPARTE, then a dancer, then bandit in a church, then open-air dentist, and finally dealer in waiting-orders. This last was the only trade he found profitable, and in it he made a handsome fortune. It is said FOURNIER left a good share of this to the great-great-granddaughter of a girl he was in love with in 1790.

Much interest is manifested in New-Jersey, just now, on the question of compelling the banks holding State deposits to pay proper and fair interest thereon. As the average balance last year was over $200,000, with a prospect of its rising to $300,000 during 1878, the matter really assumes some importance to the tax-payers of that State. New-York receives interest on bank deposits, therefore there is no good reason why New-Jersey banks should have free use of State moneys. If this interest were paid it would afford a desirable addition to the school fund, which needs help very much.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English opera will be commenced at the Academy of Music this evening, "Un Ballo in Maschera," with English words wedded to VERDI's music, will be interpreted. We append the cast:

Amelia	Mme. Parepa Rosa
Ulrica	Mrs. Jenin
Oscar	Mrs. Van Zandt
Richard	Mr. Castle
Renato	Mr. Ould
Tom	Mr. Hall
Sam	Mr. Rigo

AN INTERESTING CONCERT.

A concert of an exceedingly interesting character, and in aid of a very good cause, occurs to-morrow afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Christian Association of this City. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, and Messrs. LUCCAT and REMMERTZ will sing, Miss ANNA MEHLIG will play, and the labors of the Weber Quartet will be enjoyed in addition to the performances of the more widely-known soloists. Full dress, it may be mentioned, is suggested.

THE PHILHARMONIC-PEUGNETTE SOIREES.

The second of the series of Philharmonic-Peugnette soirées will be given at Steinway's another hall this evening. A quintet by Mozart, a new Hungarian rhapsody, for piano and violin, by Luzzi, and SCHUMANN'S quintet in E flat, are the conspicuous features of the programme.

Dramatic.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Were the promises of the present week greater than it is, playgoers of taste and experience would not fail to greet with pleasure the announcement of a representation of French plays. The agreeable entertainment we anticipate may be witnessed at the "Théâtre Bijou," in Sixteenth-street, between Union-square and Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening next. It will be supplied, as the reader will no doubt have guessed already, by the enterprise of M. PAUL JUHENEY. This gentleman has secured the co-operation of Mlle. ANNA CAVE, an artist from the Paris theatres, and of MM. ROUSSEAU and DUBEVILLE, and Mlles. TAILLEFER and DELAUNE. Three plays are to be acted. A FAIR on one door, a free work of FRANCOIS COPPEE, and a piece by ERNEST DE CHAMPEAUX will be a composition of exciting literary merit. "Lisa Balzac," an amusing farce, and "L'Article 213," a comedietta by EDOUARD MARTIN. The sale of seats will be commenced this morning. The city being full, only limited accommodation, we venture to think, for those that the lots are filled.

The Ring in Session.

A CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES FROM THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF MANHATTAN.

A convention of Democratic delegates from the several districts of Manhattan was called for yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall. As it was known that some opposition would be offered by the Tammany Democrats to the proposed regular nominations made by the Democratic Convention held on the 24th ult., Mr. EDWARD HOGAN, Chairman, called the meeting to order, and the Reform party, under the leadership of Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, at once commenced by seating the objectors as one and each party had to the candidates they proposed to strike forward. A warm discussion ensued, and was closed by an O'Clock, when the question was put to a vote, one of the meeting. When they left in a body, nearly twenty delegates from three election districts remaining. The ticket as prepared, was then adopted, nominating E. R. BRIGGS, Jr., Supervisor; WILLIAM HENRY TOWN Clerk; SAMUEL HAMMOND, Jr., Justice of Peace; together with Councilmen, Inspectors of Elections, &c.

The Democratic party in the Hall proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, where they organized a meeting, and resolved upon nominating candidates that shall receive the Republican vote as well as that of their own party, and endorse the action of the Ring. A sharp contest is expected, and severe charges are being preferred against the Ring.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week ending with Saturday, Feb. 3, the market generally has been quite active one, and in the matter of auction sales closes with a better look than has been present-ed for a long time past. Nearly all the sales at the exchange have not only been well attended, but the amounts realized have been more satisfactory than was anticipated even by those presiding at the auctions. Should the sales announced for the ensuing week be marked by an equal degree of success an improved tone will be given to the real estate business which will attract the general attention of investors and the public. The great sale of the week was of course that consummated on Thursday, Feb. 1, at which some fifty uptown building lots, belonging to the Stebbins estate, were disposed of by JOSEPH McGUIRE at most favorable figures, the aggregate of the sale reaching nearly half a million of dollars. Of the lots it must be said that many of them were among the choicest and best situated in the City for building purposes, but the prices realized were higher than the rates ruled last month at are calculated to inspire the greatest confidence among holders of property well situated. Notwithstanding this fact we learn that in several instances advances over the prices paid on Thursday has been offered for lots purchased on that day. As we stated on Friday, the transaction, in every respect, may be said to have been a great success, and from the numerous inquiries made of us since the sale we learn generally that on Monday, Jan. 29, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of which property on Dey and Cortlandt streets, near Church, was sold for $21,400, and on Tuesday, Jan. 30, in the sale by the same firm, of property on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street the sum realized was $30,000. The total of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 3, amounts to $723,325, as against the sum of $372,-325, the figures for the week previous ending with Saturday, Jan. 27. In Brooklyn real estate, by DOMINICK & MILLER, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, also at the Exchange in that City, attracted a fairly important and successful sale, inspector of dwelling-lots located on South Fifth, Ninth and Tenth streets, Williamsburg, belonging to the estate of ABRAHAM MESEROLE, deceased. The total of this sale reached the sum of $76,058. It is to be hoped that the present state of activity will continue, and that the progress made within the past six days in establishing a firm and healthy market will not be lost. Out followed up.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week, although no single sale of the auctions projected is of special importance, still in the aggregate an extensive list of valuable real estate is to be placed upon the market, and will be seen by a reference to the following list of the proposed sales:

Today, Monday, Feb. 5, at the Court-house in Brooklyn, Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of one lot of land 20 by 91.5, situate on the west side of Southeastern, Bushwick, 134.3 feet south of DeKalb-avenue. This piece of property is the residue of the estate of DANIEL ROBBINS, deceased, the New-York portion of which was sold on Thursday last.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the Exchange in this City, New-York real estate will be offered at auction as follows, by the auctioneers named: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executrix of SOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased, seven three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots on the south side of East Forty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, and known respectively as Nos. 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 319 and 321. Lots each 20x100.5; houses each about 30 feet in depth. By the same firm, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 320 West Fifteenth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Lot, 21 by 98.9, on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Lot, 20 by 100.5, house 40 feet in depth. By JOSEPH McGUIRE, at three separate sales, in addition to the sale of the Stebbins estate, as above, the following lots: No. 26 East Thirty-third-street, north side, between Madison and Fourth avenues. Lot, irregular, 19.9 by 98.9; house 40 feet in depth. By WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 157 Graham-street, running through to New-Jersey Railroad property. Lot, 20 by 100; house 40 feet in depth. By JAMES M. MILLER, at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of THOS. R. LANDON, Esq., referee, three lots of three-story brick and brown-stone house and lot No. 410 West Twenty-eighth-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; lot 15 by 98.9, house 15 by 55. By JOSEPH McGUIRE, at two several Supreme Court foreclosure sales, respectively under the direction of Messrs. GRATZ NATHAN and JAMES H. COLEMAN, a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 60 feet east of Third-avenue, and a house and lot on the south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue; first-named lot 21 by 98, second 25 by 100. By E. H. RUDDLE & CO., sales by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Esquire VAN VECHTEN LANE, of the following lots of ground, namely, that on Monday, Jan. 29, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., of which property on Dey and Cortlandt streets, near Church, was sold for $21,400, and on Tuesday, Jan. 30, in the sale by the same firm, of property on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street the sum realized was $30,000. The total of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 3, amounts to $723,325, as against the sum of $372,-325, the figures for the week previous ending with Saturday, Jan. 27. In Brooklyn real estate, by DOMINICK & MILLER, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, also at the Exchange in that City, attracted a fairly important and successful sale, inspector of dwelling-lots located on South Fifth, Ninth and Tenth streets, Williamsburg, belonging to the estate of ABRAHAM MESEROLE, deceased. The total of this sale reached the sum of $76,058. It is to be hoped that the present state of activity will continue, and that the progress made within the past six days in establishing a firm and healthy market will not be lost. Out followed up.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week, although no single sale of the auctions projected is of special importance, still in the aggregate an extensive list of valuable real estate is to be placed upon the market, and will be seen by a reference to the following list of the proposed sales:

Today, Monday, Feb. 5, at the Court-house in Brooklyn, Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of one lot of land 20 by 91.5, situate on the west side of Southeastern, Bushwick, 134.3 feet south of DeKalb-avenue. This piece of property is the residue of the estate of DANIEL ROBBINS, deceased, the New-York portion of which was sold on Thursday last.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the Exchange in this City, New-York real estate will be offered at auction as follows, by the auctioneers named: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executrix of SOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased, seven three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots on the south side of East Forty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, and known respectively as Nos. 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 319 and 321. Lots each 20x100.5; houses each about 30 feet in depth. By the same firm, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 320 West Fifteenth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Lot, 21 by 98.9, on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Lot, 20 by 100.5,

STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LABRADOR, AND PEREIRE, GALLIENI, AU BRETONNEL AND EUROPE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....THURS., Feb. 8, Saturday, Feb. 8
LABRADOR.....Saturday, Feb. 17, Saturday, Feb. 17
ST. LAURENT.....Thursday, Feb. 22, Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Feb. 24, Saturday, Mar. 2
VILLE DE PARIS.....Thursday, Mar. 7, Saturday, Mar. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD including wine:
First cabin.....$80 | Second cabin.....$50
Steerage passage, 10 Gnrs No. 58 Broadway, 4 Bowling Green.
Passengers booked to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through tickets to Paris, $75, gold, additional.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry cattle or sheep, and are provided with the best accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The experience of the Company's officers, their connection with the Continental Railways, and the fact that the steamers of this line, avoid both Queenstown and the Irish Channel, render it the most desirable route for Tourists, Invalids, Families, Ladies traveling alone, or Commercial travelers.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
FROM NEW-YORK FOR
CHINA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
HECLA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $75, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE RIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHEELHAT.....Feb. 7, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 6 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 28, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....Mar. 6, at ——
NEVADA, Capt. ROBERTS.....Mar. 13, at ——
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin.....$80 and $70, according to location.
Second cabin.....$50
Steerage passage, to Cork or Liverpool, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden.—2,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 17, 12th P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Mar. 2, 4 A. M.
BALTIC.....Mar. 16, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers transferred (for all classes) to vessel, free, by Steam, railway and the Company's tenders.
Excursion, Second and Steerage tickets at very low rates, to and from Europe.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
FROM NEW-YORK FOR
CHINA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
HECLA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $75, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE RIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHEELHAT.....Feb. 7, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 6 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 28, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....Mar. 6, at ——
NEVADA, Capt. ROBERTS.....Mar. 13, at ——
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin.....$80 and $70, according to location.
Second cabin.....$50
Steerage passage, to Cork or Liverpool, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow sailings every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America at safely, especially comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 20. EUROPA. Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27. INDIA. Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3. ANGLIA. Saturday, Mar. 2.
And thereafter every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY.
Steerage tickets from Glasgow or Londonderry to New-York, $30 currency.
Steerage passage, 10 Gnrs No. 58 Broadway, 4 Bowling Green.
Passengers booked to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading issued through to Continental points.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SAN JUAN DEL SUR, PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO; ALSO TO AND FROM
MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA,
PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., punctually at noon, on the days when they are announced to sail, as follows:
Jan. 31, for Panama, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. IRVING.
Feb. 7, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Magdalena Bay, for Mexican ports. For Central and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 12.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage and freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
J. R. HAGY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
ERIE, Capt. W. HE.....Feb. 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ELOCUM.....March 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. T. GLOCUM.....April 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
MOSCOTI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau), Feb. 22.
SEMINOLE, Capt. W. VAN SICE, (via Nassau), Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.
Only Direct and Regular Mail Steamship Line between New-York and Mexico. Mail Steamship Line.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Feb. 15
CITY OF HERA CRUZ, Thursday, Feb. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, Thursday, March 7
CITY OF HAVANA, Thursday, March 14
And thereafter every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from the foot of Pier No. 4 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin.....$80 and $70, according to location.
Second cabin.....$50
Steerage passage, 10 Gnrs No. 58 Broadway, 4 Bowling Green.
Passengers booked to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading issued through to Continental points.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GROSS, Saturday, March 2, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London-derry, Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Through drafts issued from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, for currency. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SAN JUAN DEL SUR, PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO; ALSO TO AND FROM
MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA,
PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., punctually at noon, on the days when they are announced to sail, as follows:
Jan. 31, for Panama, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. IRVING.
Feb. 7, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Magdalena Bay, for Mexican ports. For Central and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 12.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage and freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
J. R. HAGY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
ERIE, Capt. W. HE.....Feb. 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ELOCUM.....March 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. T. GLOCUM.....April 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MOSCOTI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau), Feb. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. M. ADAMS, Feb. 22.
SEMINOLE, Capt. W. VAN SICE, (via Nassau), Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.
Only Direct and Regular Mail Steamship Line between New-York and Mexico. Mail Steamship Line.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Feb. 15
CITY OF HERA CRUZ, Thursday, Feb. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, Thursday, March 7
CITY OF HAVANA, Thursday, March 14
And thereafter every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from the foot of Pier No. 4 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin.....$80 and $70, according to location.
Second cabin.....$50
Steerage passage, 10 Gnrs No. 58 Broadway, 4 Bowling Green.
Passengers booked to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading issued through to Continental points.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANO, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND BROTHERS & CO., No. 37 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent or Europe, who can secure the services of a courier, should never leave Paris without him. Their services are invaluable in removing the traveler from the annoyance, trouble and vexation of passport, custom-house examination and contravening of baggage, &c., &c., which they are exposed to on the borders of every country, and the inability of the traveler to speak the language of the country he is about to enter, which they are versed in, renders them a necessity on the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Argo, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.
FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
DAY LINE.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMBOAT
DANIEL DREW,
Capt. JOHN H. CORNELL,
Will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with the Hudson River Railroad for Albany and Troy.
Fare to Albany, $1 50.
Fare to Troy, $1 50.
Excursion tickets to Albany and return, $2 50.
Excursion tickets to Troy and return, $2 50.
Excursion tickets to Albany and return, $3 50.
Excursion tickets to Troy and return, $3 50.
Excursion tickets to Albany and return, $4 50.
Excursion tickets to Troy and return,

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

New Customs Regulations in the Custom House of Columbia—Successful Strike of Dock.

Recent changes in the Customs regulations of Columbia are of such importance and compel a notice so to call for prompt attention on the part of merchants doing business with those States. The changes have been made, not what and they subserve, unless to impose additional duties upon those who may be ignorant thereof, or find it to divide. Although the new regulations came into force very recently, several thousand dollars have already been lost by New-York merchants under the rules adopted. In accordance with these rules, if a merchant ships to Columbia one case containing $1 worth of goods subject to a duty (under the old laws) of, say twenty-five per cent., and one case of goods subject to duty of, say five per cent., he must pay the highest duty on the whole, while at the same time a system of fines has been imposed for almost every conceivable breach of the regulations. The following are the new regulations:

If a package contains merchandise subject to different duties, the whole package must pay the highest rate of duty with which merchandise contained. If the weight, as ascertained at the Custom-house, is found incorrect by the owner, duties must be paid on the weight as found by the owner, and not as entered, if the error is to the owner's disadvantage; the goods will be charged with ten per cent. over and above their duties. The contents of each package must be expressed in the Custom-house invoice in the vernacular of the country of each manufactured article; consequently it is not sufficient to say cotton, wine, paper, &c., because printed cotton may carry a duty as cotton for dungarees, and white cotton, like Manchester goods, pay only 20 cents. Red wines, and so on, pay only 4 cents per kilogramme, while other kinds pay 12 cents. Unsized printing paper is free, or if not free, pays only 3 cents per kilogramme; sized paper pays 6 cents per kilogramme. If the consignee does not receive a Consular invoice, but one has been received at the Custom-house, then the goods are charged double; if they pay 5 per cent. over the regular duty; but if neither invoice has been received at the time of entry at the Custom-house, then the goods will pay 45 cents per kilogramme and a fine of 10 per cent.

In making shipments to this country it is necessary to observe the following rules:

Invoices must show different rates of duty which must not be packed together.

Triplicate invoices must be made containing the following necessary data:

First—The name of the vessel. Second—The name of the port of shipment. Third—The name of the port of destination. Fourth—The name of the shipper. Fifth—The name and address of the consignee. Sixth—The mark and number of each package. Seventh—Description of same, if bales, boxes or barrels. Eighth—Perfect enumeration of the contents of each package. Ninth—The exact gross weight in French kilogrammes of each package. Tenth—The total amount of invoice.

The invoices containing the above data must be certified to triplicate by the Columbian Consul at the place of shipment. One of these copies must be sent by the shipper to the consignee of the goods, in the same vessel in which the goods are embarked.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—The America's Cup—Another Letter from Mr. Ashbury.

The first general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club for the year 1872 was held at the club rooms on the 1st inst., Vice-Commodore WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS in the Chair. There was a large attendance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, JAMES G. BENNET, JR.; Vice-Commodore, WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS; Rear-Commodore, FRANKLIN OSGOOD; Secretary, CHARLES A. MINTON; Treasurer, SHEPPARD HOMANS; Measurer, A. W. CRAVEN.

The meeting next proceeded to the appointment of a Regatta Committee, when the following gentlemen were named: G. L. Haight, Wilson R. Ford and Henry Hentz. The House Committee was elected, as follows: Philip Schuyler, Frederick White, W. H. Major, J. H. Draper and Fletcher Westray.

Mr. DICKERSON moved that the regatta take place on the second Thursday in June, which was carried.

Mr. PHILIP SCHUYLER, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, presented the Report of the June regatta, which was adopted, and Mr. SCHUYLER, of the Committee on "Arrangements for Contest with *Livonia* for the *America's* Cup," also read a report, which was accepted, and 500 copies, including the correspondence with Mr. ASHBURY, ordered to be printed, a copy to be sent to each English yacht club. The Committee was thereupon discharged.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. ASHBURY, which was laid on the table:

HYDE PARK GARDENS, Jan. 15, 1872.

To the Commodore and Committee of the New-York Yacht Club:

GENTLEMEN: Before an English or other yachts can compete for the *America's* Cup or that six months shall have lapsed after the Deed of Gift, subject to making a question for immediate settlement by arbitration or otherwise, in order to give time for the necessary Act of Parliament notice to be given after the receipt of your answer, I have to acknowledge that any one desiring public information of the terms of any challenge in question, but I think it very essential to have the time allowed for the challenge by the Deed of Gift—including the *Admiralty* race) upon which the *America* won—extended to six months. The rules of the New-York Yacht Club, notwithstanding the measurement and time were by no means in favor of the Cambria against which they would be under, placing a time allowance of 7 min. 30 sec. per hour in favor of the *Cambria* on any point of sailing, as a fair and sufficient compensation that she would beat the fleet of the New-York Club, with a fair measurement and time allowance; and it is much to be regretted that after the *Cambria* had been specially built for the race, and as practically give the Lavrock and Jarvis Brooks no possible chance, and on the face of it beat One up [illegible] I have to express my regret that the Committee of the New-York Yacht Club should have thought proper to decide [illegible] Committee of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, which I have the honor to be a member, would have decided otherwise, as the Committee of the Royal Thames Yacht Club always take the greatest interest in the encouragement of yachting, and become extremely jealous of any decision [illegible] Committee of the New-York